

GRAMMAR

OF THE

PUNJABEE LANGUAGE.

By W. CAREY, D. D.

Professor of the Sungskrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages, in the College of Fort William.

SERAMPORE:

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PREFACE.

THE extensive territorial possessions, the political influence, and the extended commerce of the British nation in the East, are constantly giving rise to a variety of circumstances which render a knowledge of the languages spoken in every part of India, and the countries contiguous thereto, highly important. Hence the necessity of Elementary Works in these languages.

The language which this grammar is intended to teach is spoken by the Shikhs, that singular people, who inhabit the Punjab, or the country lying between the Sutledge and the Indus.

The following sheets are intended to furnish short and appropriate rules for the acquisition of this language, without attempting any remarks upon the nature of grammar in general. Conscious that long disquisitions respecting minute circumstances only serve to deter a student from the study of a language, the writer of this work has endeavoured to give a sufficient number of rules in as simple a manner and as few words as possible.

The Shikhs follow the religion founded by Nanuka, the precepts of which are contained in a large volume, called, emphatically, the *Gruntha*, or *The Writing*, which is written in a peculiar character called *Gooroo-Mookhee Naguree*; on which account they have a peculiar veneration for that character, and, with few exceptions, use it in all their transactions. That character is therefore used in the following work, as that which properly belongs to the language.

The Punjabee language is confessedly of mixed origin: a great part of it is derived from the *Sungskrit*, the common parent of all the Indian languages; and a great part also from the Arabic, Persian, Pushto, and other languages spoken in the vicinity of the Punjab. Most of these words are much altered from their original form; though easily recognizable by any person acquainted with those languages.

To add any thing further respecting this little work is unnecessary; if the inquisitive student of oriental languages obtains any assistance from it, the author will feel this a full compensation for his labour in writing it.

W. CAREY.

SERAMPORE, May, 1812,

A GRAMMAR, &c.

SECTION I.

Of Letters.

THE character used by the Shikhs is formed from the Deva-nagura, and is called the Gooroo-mookhee. The Alphabet is arranged on the same principles, and the names of the letters are the same, but a few of the corresponding characters are wanting. The following is the Alphabet:

Vowels.

ਅ,*	ਆ,	ਇ,	ਈ,	ਉ,	ਊ,	ਏ,	ਐ,	ਓ,	ਔ,	ਓ,	ਔ,	ਓ,	ਔ,
a	a	i	ee	oo	oo	e	i	o	ou	ung	uh		

* In expressing the sound of Indian characters in English letters, it must be observed that Italic letters are used to express the short vowels, and Roman letters the long ones. *Ex.* *a* expresses the sound of the final *a* of America; *a* the sound of *a* in father; *i*, the sound of *i* in trim; *ee*, the sound of *ee* in cheese; *oo*, the sound of *oo* in good; *oo*, the sound of *oo* in food; *e*, the sound of *e* in men; *i*, the sound of *i* in mine; *o*, the sound of *o* in lobe; *ou*, the sound of *ou* in foul, and *u*, the sound of *u* in but.

Consonants.

ਕ	ਖ	ਗ	ਘ	ਙ	gutturals.
ka	kha	ga	gha	gna	
ਚ	ਛ	ਜ	ਝ	ਞ	palatines.
cha	chha	ja	jha	gneea	
ਟ	ਠ	ਡ	ਢ	ਣ	linguals.
ta	tha	da	dha	na	
ਤ	ਥ	ਦ	ਧ	ਨ	dentals.
ta	tha	da	dha	na	
ਪ	ਫ	ਬ	ਭ	ਮ	labials.
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	
ਯ	ਰ	ਲ	ਵ		} semi-vowels, &c.
ya	ra	la	wa		
ਸ			ਹ	ਖ਼	}
sa			ha	ksha	

2. The vowels are divided into short (ਹ੍ਰਸ੍ਵ), and long (ਦੀਰਘ). *Ex.* ਅ, ਏ and ਓ, are short, and all the others long.

3. The first twenty-five letters are distributed into five classes (ਵਰਗ), each of which class is pronounced with a different organ, as expressed in the alphabet. Of these classes the first and third letter is unaspirated (ਅਲਪਪ੍ਰਾਣ), the second and fourth aspirated (ਮਹਾਪ੍ਰਾਣ), and the fifth nasal (ਮਾਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ).

4. The other letters are miscellaneous (अहर्गण), and consist of semi-vowels, the sibilant स, the letter ञ, and the compound letter छ, formed by the combination of च with the Deva-nagura न, and frequently pronounced like ङ.

5. The sound of the letters is generally expressed by the English letters placed under them. That of the aspirated letters is best acquired by observing the sound of any two English words the first ending with any given letter and the next beginning with h. Ex. the sound of च, will be found in the k and h of look here, that of छ, in the ch and h of watch house, &c.

6. The first and third letters of the third class agree precisely with the English t, and d, and the second and fourth are their respective aspirated letters. There is no discernible difference in the pronunciation of त and द.

7. The letters of the fourth class are pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth. There is nothing peculiar in the sounds of the other letters.

8. The vowel *ṁ* is naturally inherent in every consonant.

SECT. II.

Of the compounding of Letters.

9. When any vowel, *ṁ* excepted, follows a consonant in the same syllable, it loses its proper form, and is represented by a symbol which coalesces with the consonant and forms a new letter, or syllabic character; but *ṁ* being naturally inherent in the consonant requires nothing whatever to represent it.

10. The vowels with their representative symbols, and the method of combining them with consonants, are expressed below:

Vowel.	Representa- tive symbol.	Consonant joined with the vowel.	Pronunciation.
मा	र	का	ka.
टि	रि	कि	ki.
टी	री	की	kee.
ई	रि	कू	koo.
ई	रि	कू	koo.
ए	रि	के	ke.
ए	रि	की	ki.
उ	रि	को	ko.
उ	रि	कू	kou.

11. There are but few combined consonants used in writing this language, but the consonants are written after each other, and where it is necessary, the inherent म is dropped in the pronunciation. *Ex.* ममरु, *recollection*, pronounced Smuruna.

12. Some few consonants are combined, by using a substituted character instead of the last member of the compound. These repre-

sentative characters, and the manner of their combination with a preceding consonant is here exhibited :

Consonant.	Representative character.	Combined consonants.	Pronunciation.
ज	ज	दज	dya.
उ	५	दु	dra.
ह	६	दुह	dwa.

13. There are very few instances in this language of the permutation of letters in joining words together. The only instances are in Sungskrit compounds which were thus joined in that language, and have been transferred to this without alteration, such as परमेश्वर, *the great God*, देवामर, *a god and a demon*, and others of the same nature.

SECT. III.

Of Words.

Words in this language are derived from several sources, the principal of which are the Sungskrit and the Arabic; some of these words are pure Arabic or Sungskrit, others are more or less corrupted; some few other words are of doubtful origin.

1. Words are Substantives (ਦ੍ਰਵਜਵਾਚਕ), Adjectives (ਗੁਣਵਾਚਕ), Pronouns (ਸਰਵਨਾਮ), Verbs (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਦ), and indeclinable particles (ਅਵ੍ਯਯਯਮਬਦ).

2. Substantives are divided into (ਨਾਮਵਾਚਕ), proper names, (ਦ੍ਰਵਜਵਾਚਕ), names of things, ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ, verbals, ਭਾਵਵਾਚਕ, names of abstract qualities, ਜਾਤਿਵਾਚਕ, names of kinds, or generic nouns, and ਅਨੁਕਰਣਸਬਦ, imitative sounds.

3. Verbals (ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾਵਾਚਕ) form a class contain-

ing many words which are not substantives, viz. participles, and adjectives which are formed immediately from the verbal root; some verbals also are considered as abstract terms.

4. Some imitative sounds are substantives, some adjectives, and others adverbs.

Of the Gender of Nouns.

5. Nouns are of only two genders, the masculine (पुल्लिंग) and the feminine स्त्रीलिंग. There are no neuter nouns in the language.

6. In most instances words derived from the Sungskrit and Arabic languages are of the same gender as in these original tongues. There is no certain rule for ascertaining the gender of those derived from other sources. There being no neuter in this language, those Sungskrit or Arabic neuters which end in न्, or a consonant, are masculine, and those which

end in ਆ, ਇ, ਈ, ਉ, or ਊ, are feminine. To this, however, there are many exceptions.

Of Number.

7. There are two numbers, the singular (ਇਕਵਚਨ), and the plural (ਬਹੁਵਚਨ).

Of the Declension of Nouns.

8. In this, as in every Indian language, there are seven cases to nouns, viz. the nominative, the accusative, the instrumental, the dative, the ablative, the possessive, and the locative; which are usually denominated by their respective numbers, (ਪਹਲੀ), the first; (ਦੂਜੀ), the second; (ਤੀਜੀ), the third; (ਚੌਥੀ), the fourth; (ਪੰਜਮੀ), the fifth; (ਛਿਵੀ,) the sixth, and (ਸਤਵੀਂ), the seventh.

9. Considered in their relation to an active verb, these cases are respectively called ਕਰਤਾ, the agent; ਕੰਮ, the object; ਕਰਣ, the instrument; ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ, the form which expresses

the act of bestowing ; **ਅਪਾਦਾਨ**, that which expresses the taking from any thing ; **ਸਮਬਨਧ**, that which expresses connection or possession, and **ਅਪਿਕਰਨ**, that which expresses containing or comprehending. The cases are placed in the order observed by Sanskrit grammarians.

10. The cases of nouns are formed by affixing the following terminations, (**ਵਿਭਕਤਿ**), viz. **ਨੂ**, **ਨੇ**, **ਤਾਂਈ**, **ਤੈ**, **ਦਾ** and **ਵਿਚ**. These are applied equally to the singular and plural number.

11. The Nominative case has no termination affixed to it. *Ex.* **ਈਸੁਰ**, *God*.

12. The nominative plural of nouns ending in **ਅ**, is the same as the singular. That of nouns with a final **ਆ**, usually ends in **ਏ**. *Ex.* **ਮਨੁਸਜ**, *men*, **ਕੁਤੇ**, *dogs*.

13. **ਆ** is inserted before all the termina-

tions in the plural number, when the noun has a final **મ**.

જન, a man.

Singular.

Plural.

1. **જન**, a man.

જન, men.

2. **જનનું**, man.

જનાનું, men.

3. **જનને**, by a man.

જનાને, by men.

4. **જનઝાંઘી**, to a man.

જનાઝાંઘી, to men.

5. **જનઝે**, from a man.

જનાઝે, from men.

6. **જનના**, man's.

જનાના, men's.

7. **જનહિર**, in a man.

જનાહિર, in men.

14. Feminines which end in **મ**, change it to **માં**, in the plural number. Ex. **શબ્દ**, a word, **શબ્દમાં**, words.

15. In the singular number **દે** is substituted for the final of masculine nouns ending in **મા**, when the terminations of the cases are affixed, and also in the nominative plural.

16. **દીમાં** is inserted in the plural number

before the terminations of masculine nouns ending in **ਮਾ**. The final **ਮਾ** is omitted when **ਈਮਾਂ** is inserted.

ਘੋੜਾ, a horse.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ਘੋੜਾ, a horse. | ਘੋੜੇ, horses. |
| 2. ਘੋੜੇਨੂੰ, horse. | ਘੋੜਿਆਂਨੂੰ, horses. |
| 3. ਘੋੜੇਨੇ, by a horse. | ਘੋੜਿਆਂਨੇ, by horses. |
| 4. ਘੋੜੇਤਾਂਈ, to a horse. | ਘੋੜਿਆਂਤਾਂਈ, to horses. |
| 5. ਘੋੜੇਤੇ, from a horse. | ਘੋੜਿਆਂਤੇ, from horses. |
| 6. ਘੋੜੇਦਾ, horses. | ਘੋੜਿਆਂਦਾ, horses'. |
| 7. ਘੋੜੇਦਿਚ, in a horse. | ਘੋੜਿਆਂਦਿਚ, in horses. |

17. Feminine nouns ending in **ਮਾ**, are declined in the singular number by merely affixing the terminations. In the plural the final **ਮਾ** is made nasal.

ਦਯਾ, compassion.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ਦਯਾ, compassion. | ਦਯਾ, compassions. |
| 2. ਦਯਾਨੂੰ, compassion. | ਦਯਾਂਨੂੰ, compassions. |
| 3. ਦਯਾਨੇ, by compassion. | ਦਯਾਨੇ, by compassions, &c. |

18. The terminations are merely affixed to nouns ending in *ਇ*, *ਈ*, or *ਉ*, in the singular number,

19. *ਆਂ* is inserted before the terminations, in the plural number of nouns which end in *ਇ*, *ਈ*, *ਉ*, or *ਊ*, and the final short vowels, viz. *ਇ* and *ਉ* are made long.

20. The final vowel of nouns ending in *ਇ* or *ਉ* is optionally rejected,

21. When the final *ਇ* is rejected the inserted *ਆ* is optionally nasal in masculine nouns,

ਕਵਿ, a poet,

Singular.

1. *ਕਵਿ, a poet.*

2. *ਕਵਿਨ੍ਹ, poet.*

3. *ਕਵਿਨੇ, by a poet.*

4. *ਕਵਿਤਾਂਗੀ, to a poet.*

C

5. ਕਵਿਤੇ, *from a poet.*
6. ਕਵਿਦਾ, *poet's.*
7. ਕਵਿਦਿਚ, *in a poet.*

Plural.

1. ਕਵੀ, *poets.*
2. ਕਵੀਆਂਨੁ or ਕਵਾਂਨੁ, *poets.*
3. ਕਵੀਆਂਤਾਂਈ or ਕਵਾਂਤਾਂਈ, *by poets.*
4. ਕਵੀਆਂਨੇ or ਕਵਾਂਨੇ, *to poets.*
5. ਕਵੀਆਂਤੇ or ਕਵਾਂਤੇ, *from poets.*
6. ਕਵੀਆਂਦਾ or ਕਵਾਂਦਾ, *poets'.*
7. ਕਵੀਆਂਦਿਚ or ਕਵਾਂਦਿਚ, *in poets.*

22. The final of feminines ending in ਈ, is changed to ਈਂ or ਆ optionally. The ਈ is optionally nasal except in the nominative case.

ਮਤਿ, *mind, opinion, (fem.)*

Sing.

Plur.

1. ਮਤਿ, *mind.* ਮਤੀਂ, *minds.*
2. ਮਤਿਨੁ, *mind.* ਮਤੀਆਂਨੁ or ਮਤਾਂਨੁ, *minds.*
3. ਮਤਿਨੇ, *by mind.* ਮਤੀਆਂਨੇ or ਮਤਾਂਨੇ, *by minds, &c.*

23. મા is inserted in the nominative plural after words which have a final ઈ.

ડીવી, a woman.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ડીવી, a woman. | ડીવીમાં, women. |
| 2. ડીવીનું, woman. | ડીવીમાંનું, women. |
| 3. ડીવીને, by a woman. | ડીવીમાંને, by women, &c. |

24. The final of words ending in ઈ is optionally made long in the singular number.

25. The final of words ending in ઈ is optionally rejected in the nominative plural.

પૂઝ, a lord or master.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. પૂઝ or પૂઝુ, a lord. | પૂઝ or પૂઝ, lords. |
| 2. પૂઝનું or પૂઝનું, lord. | પૂઝમાંનું or પૂઝાંનું, lords. |
| 3. પૂઝને or પૂઝને, by a lord. | પૂઝમાંને or પૂઝાંને, by
[lords, &c.] |

26. The seventh case is frequently made by *ਦਿਖੈ*, *with respect to*, or by *ਮਯੋ*, *in the midst*. *ਦਿਚ* is not properly the termination of a case, but a word which may govern a genitive case or be united to the word in the manner of a termination. Ex. *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦੇ ਦਿਖੈ*, or *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦਿਖੈ*, *in the master*, *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਆਂਦੇ ਮਯੋ*, or *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਆਂਮਯੋ*, *among the masters*, *ਪ੍ਰਭਾਂਦੇ ਦਿਚ*, or *ਪ੍ਰਭਾਂਦਿਚ*, *among the masters*.

27. The sixth case, viz. the possessive or genitive, is properly an adjective, and varies its gender to agree with the substantive it governs.

28. The masculine singular of the genitive case is made by *ਦਾ*, the plural in *ਦੇ*. The feminine singular ends in *ਦੀ*, the plural in *ਦੀਆਂ*. Ex. *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦਾ ਘੋੜਾ*, *the master's horse*, *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦੇ ਘੋੜੇ*, *the master's horses*, *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦੀ ਵਾਤ*, *the master's word*, *ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਤਾਂ*, *the master's words*.

29. When a word in the genitive case agrees with another noun in any case, except the nominative, the plural termination is required.

Ex. ਜਲੇਦੇ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੁ, *a man's son*, ਜਲੇਦਿਮਾਂ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾਂ, *a man's sons*, ਜਲੇਦੇ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾਨੇ, *by a man's son*, ਜਲੇਦਿਮਾਂ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾਂਨੇ, *by a man's sons*, ਜਲੇਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀਨੇ, *by a man's daughter*, ਜਲੇਦੀਮਾਂ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀਮਾਂਨੇ, *by a man's daughters*.

30. ਪਸ, *a side*, ਵਿਚ, *midst*, ਵਿਖੈ, *with regard to*, ਵਾਸਤੇ, *for*, ਨਾਲ, *with*, and a few other particles, always govern the genitive case in ਦੇ. Ex. ਪ੍ਰਭੂਦੇ ਪਸ, *near the master*, ਪ੍ਰਭੂਮਾਂਦੇ ਨਾਲ, *with the masters*.

31. The above particles however are frequently compounded with the preceding word, in which case the termination of the genitive case is omitted. Ex. ਬਹੁਤਿਮਾਂਵਾਸਤੇ, *for many*.

32. The participle ਕਰਕੈ is often used instead of the termination of the instrumental case.

Ex. ਮਨੁਮਕਰਕੈ, *by a man*.

SECTION IV.

Of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives do not require the terminations of cases when the substantive is expressed.

2. Adjectives vary in gender and number to agree with their substantives. *Ex.* ਮੇਰਾ ਪੁਰੁਸ, *a handsome man*, ਮੇਰੀ ਤੀਵੀ, *a handsome woman*, ਮੇਰੇ ਪੁਰੁਸ, *handsome men*, ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਤੀਵੀਆਂ, *handsome women*.

3. The feminine of adjectives which have a final ਮਾ, is made by substituting ਏ for the final ਮਾ. When the adjective ends in ਏਮਾ, the feminine is made by substituting ਈ for the final ਏਮਾ.

4. The plural masculine of adjectives which

end in **ਆ**, is made by substituting **ਏ** for the final. The penultimate **ਇ** of those ending in **ਈਆ** is frequently rejected. *Ex.* ਕਰਿਆ, *done*, ਕਰਿਏ, *done* (plur.) ਆਇਆ, *come*, ਆਏ, *come* (plur.)

5. **ਏ** is substituted for the final **ਆ** of masculine adjectives when they are constructed with a noun in any case singular except the nominative. *Ex.* ਸੋਹਣੇ ਪੁਰੁਸਨੁ, *handsome man*.

6. Adjectives with a final **ਅ**, or **ਈ**, suffer no change in the singular number. *Ex.* ਸੰਦਰ ਪੁਰੁਸ, *a handsome man*, ਸੰਦਰ ਪੁਰੁਸਨੁ, *handsome men*, ਸੋਹਣੀ ਤੀਵੀ, *a handsome woman*, ਸੋਹਣੀ ਤੀਵੀਨੁ, *handsome women*.

7. The plural masculine of adjectives in **ਅ** is made by **ਆਂ**, and that of those ending in **ਆ** by **ਇਆਂ**, when they are constructed with a substantive, in any case except the nomina-

tive. Ex. ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਨੁ, *handsome man*, ਸੰਦਗਾਂ, ਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂਨੁ, *handsome men*.

8. The plural of feminine adjectives is made by affixing ਆਂ to the final ਈ. Ex. ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਨਾਰੀਆਂਨੁ, *handsome women*.

9. ਸ is optionally inserted after ਸਭ, in the singular, before the termination of a case.

10. In the plural number ਨਾ is inserted after ਸਭ, *all*, and ਹੋਰ, *another*, when any termination follows it.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਸਭ, <i>all</i> .	ਸਭ, <i>all</i> .
2. ਸਭਨੁ, <i>all</i> .	ਸਭਨਾਨੁ, <i>all</i> .
3. ਸਭਨੇ, ਸਭਸਨੇ, <i>by all</i> .	ਸਭਨਾਨੇ, <i>by all, &c.</i>

Thus ਹੋਰ, *every one*.

The comparative degree of adjectives is usually made by the words ਬਹੁ, *much*, or ਅਧਿਕ,

more. Ex. ਖਰਾ ਉਤਮ or ਅਧਿਕ ਉਤਮ, *better, or more excellent.*

The superlative degree is made by the words ਅਤਿ, *very*, ਬਹੁਤ, *much*, or ਘਣਾ, *much*. Ex. ਅਤਿ ਉਤਮ, ਬਹੁਤ ਉਤਮ, or ਘਣਾ ਉਤਮ, *best, most excellent.*

ਅਤਿ, ਬਹੁਤ, and ਅਧਿਕ, suffer no change of gender or number when used in the comparison of adjectives, but ਖਰਾ and ਘਣਾ do. Ex. ਖਰੀਉਤਮ, *very or more excellent (fem.)*; ਘਣੀ ਸੋਹਣੀ, *very handsome (fem.)* but ਅਧਿਕ ਸੋਹਣੀ, *more handsome*, ਬਹੁਤ ਸੋਹਣੀ, and ਅਤਿ ਸੋਹਣੀ, *very handsome, (fem.)* admit no change in the adverb.

D

SECT. V.

Of Pronouns.

1. The personal pronouns are मैं, I, तू, thou, and he.

2. The same terminations are used to make the cases of pronouns as those of substantives, except those of the genitive case in the first and second personal pronouns.

3. The genitive singular of मैं, I, and तू, thou, is made by affixing का, and that of the plural by डा.

4. मे is substituted for मैं, I, and ते, for तू, thou, in the fourth, and following cases singular.

5. ते is inserted after the substituted syl-

lables **મે**, and **તે** in the fourth, fifth, and seventh cases singular.

6. **અમ** is substituted for **મેં**, in the plural number, and **તમ** for **તુ**.

7. **છી** is affixed to **અમ**, and **તમ**, in the nominative plural, and **અ** is inserted in all the other cases, before the terminations,

8. **હે** is inserted in the fourth, fifth, and seventh cases plural after the increment **અ**.

મેં, I.

Sing.

Plur.

1. **મેં, I.**

અમો, we.

2. **મેંતુ, me.**

અમાતુ, us.

3. **મેંતે, by me.**

અમાતે, by us.

4. **મેરેડાંછી, to me.**

અમાહેડાંછી, to us.

5. **મેરેડે, from me.**

અમાહેડે, from us.

6. **મેરા, mine.**

અમારા, ours.

7. **મેરેદિચ, in me.**

અમાહેદિચ, in us.

9. ਤੁਹ is optionally substituted for ਤੂੰ, *thou*, in the second and third cases singular, and ਤੁਪ in all the cases except the nominative.

ਤੂੰ, *thou*.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਤੂੰ, <i>thou</i> .	ਤੁਮੀ, <i>ye</i> .
2. ਤੁਹਨੁ or ਤੁਪਨੁ, <i>thee</i> .	ਤੁਮਾਨੁ, <i>you</i> .
3. ਤੁਹਨੇ or ਤੁਪਨੇ, <i>by thee</i> .	ਤੁਮਾਨੇ, <i>by you</i> .
4. ਤੇਰੇਤਾਂਈ or ਤੁਪਤਾਂਈ, <i>to thee</i> .	ਤੁਮਾਡੇਤਾਂਈ, <i>to you</i> .
5. ਤੇਰੇਤੇ or ਤੁਪਤੇ, <i>from thee</i> .	ਤੁਮਾਡੇਤੇ, <i>from you</i> .
6. ਤੇਰਾ or ਤੁਪਦਾ, <i>thine</i> .	ਤੁਮਾਡਾ, <i>your</i> .
7. ਤੇਰੇਹਿਚ or ਤੁਪਹਿਚ, <i>in thee</i> .	ਤੁਮਾਡੇਹਿਚ, <i>in you</i> .

10. ਤਿਸ and ਤਿਹ are substituted for ਸੇ, *he*, in all the cases singular except the nominative, and ਤਿਨਾ in the plural.

11. ਸੇ, *he*, ਜੋ, *who*, ਏਹ, *this*, ਓ, *that*, and ਕੋਈ, *who*, are the same in the singular and plural nominative.

ਮੈ, *he.*

Singular,

1. ਮੈ, *he.*
2. ਤਿਸਨੁ or ਤਿਹਨੁ, *him.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਹਨੇ, *by him.*
4. ਤਿਸਤਾਂਧੀ or ਤਿਹਤਾਂਧੀ, *to him.*
5. ਤਿਸਤੇ or ਤਿਹਤੇ, *from him.*
6. ਤਿਸਦਾ or ਤਿਹਦਾ, *his.*
7. ਤਿਸਦਿਚ or ਤਿਹਦਿਚ, *in him.*

Plural,

1. ਸੇ, *they.*
2. ਤਿਨਾਨੁ, *them.*
3. ਤਿਨਾਨੇ, *by them.*
4. ਤਿਨਾਤਾਂਧੀ, *to them.*
5. ਤਿਨਾਤੇ, *from them.*
6. ਤਿਨਾਦਾ, *theirs.*
7. ਤਿਨਾਦਿਚ, *in them.*

12. ਜਿਸ and ਜਿਹ are substituted for ਜੋ, *who*, ਇਸ or ਇਹ, for ਏਹ, *this*, ਉਸ or ਉਹ, and ਐਸ, or ਐਹ for ਓਹ, *that*, and ਕਿਸ, for ਕੋਈ or ਕੋਨ, *who*, ਕਿਸੇਕ for ਕੋਈਕ, *any one*, in all the cases

singular except the nominative, and ਜਿਨਾ, ਇਨਾ, ਉਨਾ and ਕਿਨਾ, for the same words respectively in the plural.

ਜੋ, *who*.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ਜੋ, <i>who</i> . | ਜੋ, <i>who</i> . |
| 2. ਜਿਮਨ੍ਹ, ਜਿਹਨ੍ਹ, <i>whom</i> . | ਜਿਨਾਨ੍ਹ, <i>whom</i> . |
| 3. ਜਿਮਨੇ, ਜਿਹਨੇ, <i>by whom</i> . | ਜਿਨਾਨੇ, <i>by whom, &c.</i> |
- through the other cases.

ਏਹ, *this man or thing*.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ਏਹ, <i>this man or thing</i> . | ਏਹ, <i>these</i> . |
| 2. ਇਮਨ੍ਹ, ਇਹਨ੍ਹ, <i>this</i> . | ਇਨਾਨ੍ਹ, <i>these</i> . |
| 3. ਇਮਨੇ, ਇਹਨੇ, <i>by this</i> . | ਇਨਾਨੇ, <i>by these, &c.</i> |
- through the other cases.

ਓਹ, *that man or thing*.

Singular.

- | |
|--|
| 1. ਔਹ, <i>that</i> . |
| 2. ਉਮਨ੍ਹ, ਉਹਨ੍ਹ, ਔਮਨ੍ਹ, ਔਹਨ੍ਹ, <i>that</i> . |
| 3. ਉਮਨੇ, ਉਹਨੇ, ਔਮਨੇ, ਔਹਨੇ, <i>by that</i> . |

Plural.

1. એજ, *those*.
2. ઉનાનુ, એનાનુ, *those, them*.
3. ઉનાને, એનાને, *by them, &c.* through the other cases.

13. The final of નેજા and નેજા, *who*, is changed to જે, when followed by any termination of the singular number, and to જેમાં, in the plural.

નેજા, *who*.

Sing.

Plur.

1. નેજા, *who*. નેજે, *who*.
 2. નેજેનુ, *whom*. નેજિમાંનુ, *whom*.
 3. નેજેને, *by whom*. નેજિમાંને, *by whom, &c.*
- through the other cases.

નેજા, *who*.

Sing.

Plur.

1. નેજા, *who*. નેજે, *who*.
 2. નેજેનુ, *whom*. નેજિમાંનુ, *whom*.
 3. નેજેને, *by whom*. નેજિમાંને, *by whom, &c.*
- like a masculine noun with a final મા.

The feminine of **ਜੇਹੜਾ** is **ਜੇਹੜੀ**, and that of **ਜੇਹੜਾ** is **ਜੇਹੜੀ**, which are declined like nouns ending in **ਈ**. Thus also is declined **ਕੋਹੜਾ**, *who? any one*, the feminine of which is **ਕੋਹੜੀ**.

Thus also are declined **ਤੇਹੜਾ**, *he*, and **ਤੇਹੜੀ**, *she*.

14. **ਜਿਕੋ**, *who*, and its feminine **ਜਿਕੀ**, are declined as **ਜੇ**, the final **ਕੋ** and **ਕੀ** being changed to **ਮ** or **ਰ** in all the cases except the nominative.

15. **ਲਾ** is affixed to **ਆਪ**, *self*, in the genitive singular.

16. **ਲੇ** is optionally inserted after **ਆਪ**, before the terminations of the fourth, fifth, and seventh cases singular.

Singular,

1. આપ, *self*.
2. આપનું, *self*.
3. આપને, *by self*.
4. આપડાંથી and આપલેડાંથી, *to self*.
5. આપડે and આપલેડે, *from self*.
6. આપલે, *own*.
7. આપહિં and આપલેહિં, *in self*.

Thus also આપમ્.

The plural is seldom used,

17. Compound pronouns are declined in the last member only.

18. ને જેણી, *whosoever, he who*, is changed for નિમ્મ બિમ્મ in the singular, and નિમ્મ બિમ્મ in the plural when followed by the termination of any case.

Singular.

1. નેજેણી, *whosoever*.
2. નિમ્મબિમ્મનું, *whomsoever*.
3. નિમ્મબિમ્મને, *by whomsoever*.

E

Plural.

1. **ਜੋਕੋਈ**, *whosoever*.
2. **ਜਿਨਾਕਿਨਾਨੁ**, *whomsoever*.
3. **ਜਿਨਾਕਿਨਾਨੇ**, *by whomsoever*, &c. through the other cases.

19. **ਜੋ ਕੋਈਕ**, **ਜਿਕੋ ਕੋਈਕ**, **ਜੇਕੋ ਕੋਈਕ**, and **ਜੇਹੜਾ ਕੋਈਕ**, *whosoever*, are declined in the same manner, substituting **ਜਿਸ** for **ਜੋ**, and **ਜੇਹੜੀ** for **ਜੇਹੜਾ**, in the singular, when followed by the termination of any case, and **ਜਿਨਾ** and **ਜੇਹੜਿਆਂ**, in the plural. **ਜੇਹੜੀ** is the feminine gender, the final of which is changed like that of substantives feminine in **ਈ**.

SECT VI.

Of Verbs.

1. The verbal noun in ਨਾ, is the root of the verb. *Ex.* ਹੋਨਾ, *a being*, ਦੇਖਨਾ, *a seeing*.

2. The final ਨਾ of the verbal noun is always rejected, and the remaining letters are accounted the radical letters of the verbs. *Ex.* ਹੋ, ਦੇਖ.

3. There is but one conjugation of verbs in this language.

4. There are two voices; the active (ਕਰਤਿਕਿ ਹਾਉਤ) and the passive (ਕਰਮਹਾਉਤ).

5. There are three modes, the indicative (ਸਾਰਥੇ), the imperative (ਅਨੁਮਤਤਰਥ), and the subjunctive (ਆਮੀਸਾਰਥ).

6. The indicative mode has seven tenses, of which one is present (ਵਰਤਮਾਨ), five past (ਅਤੀਤ), viz. the aorist, the imperfect definite, the imperfect, the perfect, and the pluperfect, and one is future (ਭਵਿਸ਼ਤ).

7. All these tenses except the future are formed by constructing the auxiliary verb ਹੋਨਾ, *to be*, with the present and past participles.

8. A pattern of the auxiliary verb follows :

Present Tense.

ਹੋਨਾ, *a being or existing.*

Sing.

Plur.

1. ਮੈਂ ਹਾਂ, *I am.*

ਅਸੀਂ ਹਾਂਗੇ, *we are.*

2. ਤੂੰ ਹੈਂ, *thou art.*

ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹੋ, *ye are.*

3. ਸੋ ਹੈ, *he is.*

ਸੋ ਹੋਨ, *they are.*

Past Tense.

Sing.

Plur.

1. ਮੈਂ ਹੋਂਦਾਂ or ਸਾਂ, *I was.*

ਅਸੀਂ ਹੋਂਦਾਂਗੇ, *we were.*

2. ਤੂੰ ਹੋਂਦੇ or ਸੇ, *thou wast.*

ਤੁਸੀਂ ਹੋਂਦਾਂਗੇ, *ye were.*

3. ਸੋ ਹੋਂਦੀ or ਸੀ, *he was.*

ਸੋ ਹੋਂਦੈਨ, *they were.*

9. The present tense of the active verb is made by affixing the present tense of the auxiliary verb to the present participle of any verb.

10. The present participle active is usually formed by affixing ਦਾ to the radical letters of the verbal noun or to those substituted for them. *Ex.* ਕਰਦਾ,* *doing*, ਹੋਦਾ, *being*.

1. ਧਾ is affixed after ਆ to form the present participle. *Ex.* ਖਾਧਾ, *eating*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

ਕਰਨਾ, *a doing*.

Sing.

Plur.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾਹਾਂ, *I do*.

ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ.

2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou doest*.

ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇਹੋ.

3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦਾਹੈ, *he doth*.

ਸੋ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ.

* The present participle masculine singular is ਕਰਦਾ; plural, ਕਰਦੇ; feminine singular it is ਕਰਦੀ, and plural ਕਰਦੀਆਂ.

12. The feminine verb requires the feminine participle, but differs in no other way from the masculine. Ex. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਂ, *she does*, ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਂ, *they (women) do*.

13. The aorist does not differ from the present participle in its form.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾ, *I was wont to do*.
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾ, *thou wast wont to do*.
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦਾ, *he was wont to do*.

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ, *we were wont to do*.
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ, *ye were wont to do*.
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਦੇ, *they were wont to do*.

14. The imperfect definite is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਸਾਂ or ਕਰਦਾਸਾਂ, *I was doing.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਸਹੁ or ਕਰਦਾਸੇ, *thou wast doing.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਦਾਹੈਸੀ or ਕਰਦਾਸੀ, *he was doing.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਦੇਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਕਰਦੇਸਾਂਗੇ, *we were doing.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਦੇਹੈਸਹੁ or ਕਰਦੇਸਹੁ, *ye were doing.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਦੇਹੈਸੈਨ or ਕਰਦੇਸੈਨ, *they were doing.*

15. The imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses are in reality the passive voice of these tenses, but custom has given them an active signification. The imperfect is nothing more than the passive participle governed by its agent in the third or instrumental case; it always agrees in gender and number with its object if the verb be transitive, except in *ਚੈ ਲਨਾ*, *to speak*, which follows the rule of intransitive verbs.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *I did.*
2. ਤੁਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *thou didst.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *he did.*

Plur.

- ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *we did.*
- ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *ye did.*
- ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ, *they did.*

16. The passive participles of verbs are usually made by affixing **ਇਆ** to the radical letters of the verb, for the masculine singular, which is varied to make the masculine plural, and the feminine gender, exactly as substantives with a final **ਆ**. Ex. **ਕਰਿਆ**, *done*, **ਮਦਿਆ**, *called*, **ਰਖਿਆ**, *placed*, and **ਕਹਿਆ**, *spoken*.

17. Some verbs have two forms of the passive participle which are used optionally. Ex. **ਕਰਿਆ** and **ਕੀਤਾ**, *done*.

18. A few passive participles are formed irregularly by an alteration of the radical letters of the verb, or by merely affixing **ਆ** instead of **ਇਆ**, or by both of these. Ex. **ਅਇਆ**, *come*, **ਦਿਤਾ**, *given*, **ਬੈਠਾ**, *sitten*, and **ਸੌਤਾ**, *slept*.

Imperfect (Transitive Verb).

ਮੈਨੇ, ਤੂੰਨੇ, ਤਿਸਨੇ, ਅਸਾਨੇ, ਤੁਸਾਨੇ, or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾ,
I, thou, he, we, ye, or they did.

19. But if the verb be intransitive the agent is in the nominative case, and the verb agrees with the agent in gender and number.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | Singular. | |
| | Masc. | Fem. |
| 1. | ਮੈਂ ਸੌਤਾ or ਸੌਤੀ, | <i>I slept.</i> |
| 2. | ਤੂੰ ਸੌਤਾ or ਸੌਤੀ, | <i>thou didst sleep.</i> |
| 3. | ਸੋ ਸੌਤਾ or ਸੌਤੀ, | <i>he, she, slept.</i> |

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Plural. | |
| | Masc. | Fem. |
| 1. | ਅਸੀਂ ਸੌਤੇ or ਸੌਤੀਆਂ, | <i>we slept.</i> |
| 2. | ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੌਤੇ or ਸੌਤੀਆਂ, | <i>ye slept.</i> |
| 3. | ਸੋ ਸੌਤੇ or ਸੌਤੀਆਂ, | <i>they slept.</i> |

20. The perfect tense is made by constructing the present tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle. The transitive verb is governed by the agent in the instrumental case, and the intransitive verb in the nominative.

*Transitive Verb.**Singular.*

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹਾਂ, *I have done.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੈਂ, *thou hast done.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੈ, *he hath done.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have done.*
2. ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੋਹੁ, *ye have done.*
3. ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਹੈਨ, *they have done.*

*Intransitive Verb.**Singular.**Masc.**Fem.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਸੋਤਾਹਾਂ or ਸੋਤੀਹਾਂ, *I have slept.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਸੋਤਾਹੈਂ or ਸੋਤੀਹੈਂ, *thou hast slept.*
3. ਜੋ ਸੋਤਾਹੈ or ਸੋਤੀਹੈ, *he, she, has slept.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਸੋਤੇਹਾਂਗੇ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have slept.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸੋਤੇਹੋਹੁ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂਹੋਹੁ, *ye have slept.*
3. ਜੋ ਸੋਤੇਹੈਨ or ਸੋਤੀਆਂ ਹੈਨ, *they have slept.*

21. The pluperfect is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle.

Transitive Verb.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਮੀ, *I had done.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਮੀ, *thou hadst done.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਮੀ, *he had done.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਮੀ, *we had done.*
2. ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਮੀ, *ye had done.*
3. ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕੀਤਾਮੀ, *they had done.*

Intransitive Verb.

Singular.

Masculine.

Feminine.

1. ਮੈਂ ਸੋਤਾਹੈਸਾਂ or ਸੋਤਾਸਾਂ; ਸੋਤੀਹੈਸਾਂ or ਸੋਤੀਸਾਂ, *I had slept.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਸੋਤਾਹੈਸੈਂ or ਸੋਤਾਸੈਂ; ਸੋਤੀਹੈਸੈਂ or ਸੋਤੀਸੈਂ, *thou hadst slept.*
3. ਸੋ ਸੋਤਾਹੈਸੀ or ਸੋਤਾਸੀ; ਸੋਤੀਹੈਸੀ or ਸੋਤੀਸੀ, *he, she, had slept.*

Plural.

Masculine.

Feminine.

1. ਅਸੀ ਜੋਤੇਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਜੋਤੇਸਾਂਗੇ; ਜੋਤੀਆਂਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਜੋਤੀਆਂਸਾਂਗੇ, *we had slept.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਜੋਤੇਹੈਸਹੁੰ or ਜੋਤੇਸਹੁੰ; ਜੋਤੀਆਂਹੈਸਹੁੰ or ਜੋਤੀਆਂਸਹੁੰ, *ye had slept.*
3. ਜੋ ਜੋਤੇਹੈਸੈਨ or ਜੋਤੇਸੈਨ; ਜੋਤੀਆਂਹੈਸੈਨ or ਜੋਤੀਆਂਸੈਨ, *they had slept.*

22. The future tense is formed by affixing to the root (the final ਨਾ being first rejected) the terminations ਆਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ, ਏਗਾ, for the singular, and ਆਂਗੇ, ਔਂਗੇ, ਆਲਗੇ, for the plural.

Sing.

Plur.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ, *I will do.* ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, *we will do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੇਂਗਾ, *thou wilt do.* ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੇਂਗੇ, *ye will do.*
3. ਜੋ ਕਰੇਗਾ, *he will do.* ਜੋ ਕਰਲਗੇ, *they will do.*

THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

23. The Imperative singular, first person, is formed by rejecting the final ਨਾ of the ver-

bal noun, and affixing **ਆ**; the second person by affixing **ਉ**, and the third by **ਏ** to the remaining letters. The first person plural is made by affixing **ਹ**, the second by adding **ਹੁ**, and the third by **ਅਨ**.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ਕਰਾ, <i>let me do.</i>	ਕਰਹੁ, <i>let us do.</i>
2. ਕਰੁ, <i>do.</i>	ਕਰਹੁ, <i>do ye.</i>
3. ਕਰੇ, <i>let him do.</i>	ਕਰਨ, <i>let them do.</i>

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

24. The subjunctive mode has only three tenses, the present, past and future; the present is formed by affixing **ਮਿ** for the first person singular, **ਏ** for the second, and **ਏ** for the third; **ਮਿਐ** for the first person plural, **ਏ** for the second, and **ਅਨ** for the third; the past tense is the same as the aorist, and the future has the form of the future Indicative.

Present.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂ, <i>if I do.</i> | ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, <i>if we do.</i> |
| 2. — ਤੂੰ ਕਰੇਂ, <i>if thou doest.</i> | — ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰੋ, <i>if ye do.</i> |
| 3. — ਸੇ ਕਰੈ, <i>if he do.</i> | — ਸੇ ਕਰਨ, <i>if they do.</i> |

Past.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾ, <i>if I did.</i> | ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ, <i>if we did.</i> |
| 2. — ਤੂੰ ਕਰਦਾ, <i>if thou didst.</i> | — ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ, <i>if ye did.</i> |
| 3. — ਸੇ ਕਰਦਾ, <i>if he did.</i> | — ਸੇ ਕਰਦੇ, <i>if they did.</i> |

Future.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ, ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂਗਾ, *if I shall do.*
2. — ਤੂੰ ਕਰੇਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt do.*
3. — ਸੇ ਕਰੇਂਗਾ, *if he shall do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ, *if we shall do.*
2. — ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰੇਂਗੇ, *if ye shall do.*
3. — ਸੇ ਕਰਨਗੇ, *if they shall do.*

25. There is not, properly speaking, any

infinitive mode in the Indian languages. The gerund which has usually been accounted the infinitive mode is formed by affixing **ਨੁ** to the verbal noun, changing the final **ਆ** to **ਏ**.
Ex. ਕਰਨੇਨੁ, to do, or for the purpose of doing.

26. The indeclinable participle, which is either present or past as the sentence requires, is formed by affixing **ਕੈ** or **ਕੇ** to the radical letters of the verb. *Ex. ਕਰਕੈ or ਕਰਕੇ, doing, or having done.*

Of the Passive Voice.

1. The passive participle present is made by inserting **ਦੀ** after the radical letters of the verb, and affixing **ਦਾ** thereto for the masculine which becomes **ਦੇ** in the plural, and **ਦੀ** for the singular feminine which becomes **ਦੀਆਂ** in the plural. *Ex. ਕਰੀਦਾ, (he) done, ਕਰੀਦੇ, (they) done, ਕਰੀਦੀ, (she) done, ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, (they) done.*

2. The present tense singular is made by conjugating the auxiliary verb *ਹੋਨ*, *to be*, or *ਜਾਨ*, *to go*, after the present participle passive.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾਹਾਂ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾਹਾਂ, *I am made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾਰੈਂ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾਰੈਂ, *thou art made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦਾਰੈ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾਰੈ, *he is made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰੀਦੇਹੀਂ, or ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇਹੀਂ, *we are made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰੀਦੇਹੋਹੀਂ, or ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇਹੋਹੀਂ, *ye are made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦੇਹੈਨ, or ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇਹੈਨ, *they are made.*

3. The aorist is simply the present participle passive, which is the same in each of the three persons, and only admits the inflections of number and gender.

Singular.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾ, or ਕਰੀਦੀ, *I was made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾ, or ਕਰੀਦੀ, *thou wast made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰੀਦਾਂ, or ਕਰੀਦੀ, *he was made.*

Plural.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇ or ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, *we were made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇ or ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, *ye were made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੀਦੇ or ਕਰੀਦੀਆਂ, *they were made.*

4. The imperfect definite is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary with the present participle passive.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾਸਾਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਹਾਂ, *I was being made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾਸੈਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਰੈਂ, *thou wast being made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੀਦਾਸੀ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਰੈ, *he was being made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇਸੀਂ or ਕੀਤੇਸੀਂ, *we were being made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਦੇਸਹੁ or ਕੀਤੇਸਹੁ, *ye were being made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੀਦੇਸੈਨ or ਕੀਤੇਸੈਨ, *they were being made.*

5. The imperfect mode is a particular form of the passive participle past formed by

inserting ਏ after the radical letters of the root, and affixing ਆ. The plural masculine is ਕਰੇ, the feminine singular ਕਰੀ, and the plural ਕਰੀਆਂ.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆ, *I was made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆ, *thou wast made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆ, *he was made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰੇ ਗਏ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ, *we were made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰੇ ਗਏ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ, *ye were made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੇ ਗਏ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ, *they were made.*

6. The perfect tense is formed by constructing the present tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle past.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਂ, or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਂ, *I have been made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਂ, *thou hast been made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਂ, *he hath been made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਹਾਂਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਹਾਂਗੇ, *we have been made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਹੋਹਾਂਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਹੋਹਾਂਗੇ, *ye have been made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਹੈਨਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਹੈਨਗੇ, *they have been made.*

7. The pluperfect tense is formed by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the past participle passive.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਸਾਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਸਾਂ, *I had been made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਸੈਂ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਸੈਂ, *thou hadst been made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਿਆ ਗਇਆਸੀ or ਕੀਤਾ ਗਇਆਸੀ, *he had been made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਸਾਂਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਸਾਂਗੇ, *we had been made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਸੀਂਗੇ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਸੀਂਗੇ, *ye had been made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੇ ਗਏਸੈਨ or ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏਸੈਨ, *they had been made.*

8. The future is formed by inserting ਈ, after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing for the singular ਅਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ and ਏਗਾ; for the plural ਅਾਂਗੇ, ਅੰਗੇ, and ਅਲਗੇ.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਅਾਂਗਾ, *I shall be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਏਂਗਾ, *thou shalt be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੀਏਗਾ, *he shall be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਾਂਗੇ, *we shall be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਾਂਗੇ, *ye shall be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੀਅਲਗੇ, *they shall be made.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

9. The imperative mode is formed by inserting the vowel ੲੀ after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing ਮਾਂ, ੲੈ, and ੲੇ respectively for the three persons singular, and ਮਲ, ਮਹੀ, and ਮਹੁ for the plural.

Singular.

1. ਕਰੀਮਾਂ, *may I be made.*
2. ਕਰੀਏਂ, *be thou made.*
3. ਕਰੇ ਏ, *let him be made.*

Plural.

1. ਕਰੀਮਹੀ, *may we be made.*
2. ਕਰੀਮਹੁ, *be ye made.*
3. ਕਰੀਮਲ, *let them be made.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

10. The subjunctive mode passive, like that of the active verb, has three tenses. The present, the past, and the future.

11. The present tense is formed by affixing to the radical letters **ਮਿ** for the first person singular, **ਏਂ** for the second, and **ਏ** for the third, and **ਏਹ**, **ਮਹੁ**, and **ਮਨ**, for the three persons plural, respectively.

Present.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਂ, *if I be made.*
2. --ਤੂੰ ਕਰੇਂ, *if thou beest made.*
3. --ਸੇ ਕਰੇ, *if he be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰੀ, *if we be made.*
2. --ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਹੁ, *if ye be made.*
3. --ਸੇ ਕਰਨ, *if they be made.*

12. The past tense is made by inserting **ਈ** after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing **ਦਾ** for the singular masculine, **ਦੀ** for the singular feminine, **ਦੇ** for the plural masculine, and **ਦੀਆਂ** for the feminine, in all the persons.

Past.

Singular.

1. ਜੈ ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਦਾ, *if I were made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦਾ, *if thou wert made.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰੀਦਾ, *if he were made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੈ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰੀਦੇ, *if we were made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਦੇ, *if ye were made.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰੀਦੇ, *if they were made.*

13. The future tense of the subjunctive is formed by inserting ਈ after the radical letters of the verb, to which ਅੰਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ and ਏਗਾ are affixed for the first, second and third persons singular respectively, and ਅੰਗੇ, ਅਰੁੰਗੇ and ਅਨਗੇ for the plural.

Future.

Singular.

1. ਜੈ ਮੈਂ ਕਰੀਅੰਗਾ, *if I shall be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰੀਏਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt be made.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰੀਏਗਾ, *if he shall be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਹੀਐ, *if we shall be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰੀਅਹੀਐ, *if ye shall be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰੀਅਹੀਐ, *if they shall be made.*

Of the Causal Verb.

In this language there are two kinds of causal verbs: the first is that which expresses the causing of a person to do a thing; the other the causing of another to cause an action to be done. The first of these, for the sake of distinction, is called the causal, and the other the double causal.

1. The causal verb is made by inserting **ਆ** after the radical letters of the verb, and affixing the same terminations as form the simple verb in the indicative mode.

It must be observed that no causal verb can be intransitive, but neuter verbs when in the causal form become active.

2. The present participle causal is made by affixing **ਹਿੰਦਾ** to the radical letters of the verb after **ਮਾ** has been inserted. This participle varies with the gender and number of the agent. *Exam.* **ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦਾ**, (*he*) *causing*, **ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦੇ**, (*they, men,*) *causing*, **ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦੀ**, (*she*) *causing*, **ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦਿਆਂ**, (*they, women,*) *causing*.

3. The present tense is formed by the present tense of the auxiliary verb, constructed with the present participle.

Singular.

1. **ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦਾਹਾਂ**, *I cause to do.*
2. **ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦਾਰੈਂ**, *thou causest to do.*
3. **ਸੋ ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦਾਰੈ**, *he causeth to do.*

Plural.

1. **ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਾਂਗੇ**, *we cause to do.*
2. **ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਗੇ**, *ye cause to do.*
3. **ਸੇ ਕਰਾਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋਨਗੇ**, *they cause to do.*

If the agent be feminine, the participle must be so likewise. *Exam.* ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿਦੀ ਹਾਂਗੀ, *I (a woman) cause to do*, ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਿਦੀਹੈਗੀ, *she causeth to do*, ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਵਿਦੀਆਂ ਹਾਂਗੀਆਂ, *we (women) cause to do*, &c.

4. The aorist is merely the present participle, and varies in gender and number to agree with the agent, but is the same in every person. *Exam.* ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿਦਾ, *I (a man) used to cause to do*, ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਵਿਦੇ, *we (men) used to cause to do*, ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਿਦੀ, *she used to cause to do*, ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਿਦੀਆਂ, *they (women) used to cause to do*.

5. The imperfect definite is formed by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਿਦਾਹਾਂਗਾ or ਕਰਾਵਿਦਾਸਾਂ, *I was causing to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵਿਦਾਹੈਂਗਾ or ਕਰਾਵਿਦਾਸੈਂ, *thou wast causing to do.*

3. મેં કરાંદિદારૈમી or કરાંદિદામી, *he was causing to do.*

Plural.

1. અમી કરાંદિદૈમંગો or કરાંદિદૈમંગો, *we were causing to do.*

2. તુમી કરાંદિદૈમંગુ or કરાંદિદૈમંગુ, *ye were causing to do.*

3. તેં કરાંદિદૈમન or કરાંદિદૈમન, *they were causing to do.*

6. The imperfect tense is the passive participle causal, governed by the agent in the instrumental case, and has no variation of person. It however varies in number and gender to agree with its object. *Exam.* મેંને or અમાને કરાંદિમા, કરાંદિ, કરાંદિ, or કરાંદિમાં, *I or we caused it or them (masculine or feminine to do).*

7. The perfect tense is formed by constructing the third person present of the aux-

iliary verb with the passive participle causal. There is no variation of person in this tense, but the participle varies in number and gender to agree with the object. The agent is always in the instrumental case. *Exam.* ਮੈਨੇ ਤੂੰਨੇ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਹੈ or ਕਰਾਇੈਨ, *I have or thou hast caused it or them.*

8. The pluperfect tense is made in the same manner by constructing the third person of the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the passive participle, which varies to agree with the gender and number of the object, and is governed by an agent in the instrumental case. *Exam.* ਮੈਨੇ or ਤਿਸਨੇ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਸੀ or ਕਰਾਇੈ ਸੈਨ, *I or he had caused it or them.*

9. The future tense is formed by affixing to the radical letters of the verb, ਵਾਂਗਾ ਵੇਂਗਾ and ਵੇਂਗਾ, for the singular, and ਵੀਂਗੇ, ਵਰ੍ਹੇਂਗੇ, and ਵਲ੍ਹੇਂਗੇ, for the plural; ਆ is inserted before these terminations.

Singular.

1. मैं करावूंगा, *I will cause to do.*
2. तू करावेंगा, *thou wilt cause to do.*
3. से करावेंगा, *he will cause to do.*

Plural.

1. हमी करावूंगे, *we will cause to do.*
2. तुमी करावूंगे, *ye will cause to do.*
3. से करावलगे, *they will cause to do.*

OF THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

10. The imperative mode of the causal verb is formed by affixing respectively दां, दें and दे for the three persons in the singular number, and दौ, दह and हल, in the plural, आ being first inserted after the radical letters of the verb.

Singular.

1. करादां, *I will cause to do.*
2. करादें, *cause thou to do.*
3. करादे, *let him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਕਰਾਵੀਜ, *we will cause to do.*
2. ਕਰਾਵਹੁ, *cause ye to do.*
3. ਕਰਾਵਲ, *let them cause to do.*

OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

II. The present tense of the subjunctive causal is the same as the imperative mode, being, however, preceded by a subjunctive particle.

Singular.

1. ਜੋ ਮੈ ਕਰਾਵਾਂ, *if I cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵੇ, *if thou causest to do.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵੇ, *if he causeth to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੋ ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੀ, *if we cause to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਵਹੁ, *if ye cause to do.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਲ, *if they cause to do.*

12. The past tense is the same as the aorist causal.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਦਾ, *if I caused to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਦਾ, *if thou causedst to do.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਦਾ, *if he caused to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਦੇ, *if we caused to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਦੇ, *if ye caused to do.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਦੇ, *if they caused to do.*

13. The future tense is the same with the future of the indicative mode.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਗਾ, *if I shall cause to do.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਵੇਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt cause to do.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵੇਂਗਾ, *if he shall cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਗੇ, *if we shall cause to do.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਗੇ, *if ye shall cause to do.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਵਾਂਗੇ, *if they shall cause to do.*

OF THE DOUBLE CAUSAL.

This is formed in the same manner as the causal, admitting only a difference in the formation of the participles, the imperative, the subjunctive present tense, and the future of the indicative.

14. The present participle active, is formed by inserting **ਵਾਹ** after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing **ਦਾ** which varies in number and gender like a noun ending in **ਮਾ**. *Exam.* ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, (he) making one to cause to do, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀ, (she) making one to cause to do, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇ, (they, men,) making one to cause to do, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਆਂ, (they, women,) making one to cause to do.

15. The present tense of the auxiliary verb constructed with the present participle, forms the present tense of the verb.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਵਾਂਦਾਹਾਂ, *I make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹੈਂ, *thou makest him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹੈ, *he maketh him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਵਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂਗੇ, *we make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇ ਹੋਗੇ, *ye make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇ ਹੋਨਗੇ, *they make him cause to do.*

16. The aorist is the present participle, varied to agree with the gender and number of the agent.

Singular.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀ, *I used to make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀ, *thou usedst to make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀ, *he used to make him cause to do.*

Plural.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਏ, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਆਂ, *we used to make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਏ, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਆਂ, *ye used to make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਏ, ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਆਂ, *they used to make him cause to do.*

17. The imperfect definite is made by constructing the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the present participle.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹਾਂ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਸੀ, *I was making him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹੈਂ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਸੈਂ, *thou wast making him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਹੈਸੀ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਸੀ, *he was making him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਹੈਸਾਂਗੇ or ਕਰਵਾਂਸਾਂਦੇਮੈਨ, *we were making him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਹੈਮੰਗੁ or ਕਰਵਾਂਮੰਗੁ, *ye were making him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਹੈਮੈਨ or ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਮੈਨ, *they were making him cause to do.*

18. The passive participle of the double causal is formed by inserting **ਵਾ** after the radical letters of the verb, and affixing for the masculine singular **ਇਆ**, for the masculine plural **ਏ**, for the feminine singular **ਈ**, and for the feminine plural **ਈਆਂ**.

19. The imperfect tense is expressed by the passive participle of the double causal verb, governed by an agent in the third or instrumental case, and varied to agree with the object in number and gender.

Examples.

1. ਮੈਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *I or we made him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ or ਤੁਸਾਨੇ, ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *thou or ye made him cause to do.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ, ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *he or they made him cause to do.*

20. The third person present tense of the auxiliary verb constructed with or put after the participle passive as employed above for the imperfect tense, forms the perfect tense, and the third person, of the past tense of the auxiliary verb put in the same manner, forms the pluperfect tense.

Perfect Tense.

1. ਮੈਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਹੈ, *I or we have made him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ or ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਹੈ, *thou or ye have made him cause to do.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਹੈ, *he or they have made him cause to do.*

Pluperfect Tense.

1. ਮੈਂਨੇ or ਅਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਸੀ, *I or we had made him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰਨੇ or ਤੁਸਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਸੀ, *thou or ye had made him cause to do.*
3. ਤਿਸਨੇ or ਤਿਨਾਨੇ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਸੀ, *he or they had made him cause to do.*

21. The future tense is formed by inserting ਵਾਂ after the radical letters of the verb, and then affixing for the three persons singular ਵਾਂਗਾ, ਵੇਂਗਾ, and ਵੇਗਾ, respectively, and for the plural ਵੀਰੇਂਗੇ, ਵਰੇਂਗੇ and ਵਲਗੇ. The feminine is made substituting ਈ for the final ਆ of the singular terminations, and ਈਆ, for the final ਏ of the plural ones.

*Future Tense.**Singular.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਾਂਗਾ, *I will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਂਗਾ, *thou wilt make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਗਾ, *he will make him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਗੇ, *we will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਗੇ, *ye will make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੁਗੇ, *they will make him cause to do.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

22. The imperative mode is formed by inserting ਵਾਂ after the radical letters of the verb, to which are added ਵਾਂ, ਵੇਂ and ਵੇ respectively, to form the persons of the singular number, and ਵੀ, ਵੀ, and ਵਲ, for the plural.

Singular.

1. ਮੈ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਾਂ, *we will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇਂ, *make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੈ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੇ, *let him make him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੀ, *we will make him cause to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਂਵੀ, *make him cause to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਂਵਲ, *let them make him cause to do.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

23. The present tense of the subjunctive mode is the same as the imperative, governed by a conditional particle.

Singular.

1. नै मैं करवांदा, *if I make him cause to do.*
2. —तु करवादे, *if thou make him cause to do.*
3. —मे करवादे, *if he make him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. नै हमी करवांदे, *if we make him cause to do.*
2. —तुमी करवादु, *if ye make him cause to do.*
3. —मे करवादु, *if they make him cause to do.*

24. The preter tense of the double causal subjunctive is the same as the aorist, with the conditional particle before it.

Preter Tense.

Singular.

1. नै मैं करवांदा, *if I made him cause to do.*
2. —तु करवांदा, *if thou madedst him cause to do.*

3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾ, *if he made him cause to do.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਏ, *if we made him cause to do.*

2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਏ, *if ye made him cause to do.*

3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਏ, *if they made him cause to do.*

25. The future of the double causive, subjunctive mood, is formed as the indicative future.

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦਾਂਗਾ, *if I shall make him cause to do.*

2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਂਗਾ, *if thou shalt make him, &c.*

3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੇਂਗਾ, *if he shall make him, &c.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਂਗੇ, *if we shall make him, &c.*

2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਂਗੇ, *if ye shall make him, &c.*

3. —ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਂਦੀਂਗੇ, *if they shall make him, &c.*

26. The causal verbs are conjugated in the passive voice in the same manner as the simple verbs are.

27. The present participle is formed by inserting ਅਈ after the radical letters of the verb, to which ਦਾ is affixed to form the masculine singular. This participle varies precisely like the other present participles to form the plural number and the feminine gender. The different tenses are formed as in the simple passive verb.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹਾਂ, *I am caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਰੈ, *thou art caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਰੈ, *he is caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ, *we are caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੋਗੇ, *ye are caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੈਨ, *they are caused to be made.*

*Aorist.**Singular.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *I was caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *thou wast caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *he was caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *we were caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *ye were caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *they were caused to be made.*

*Imperfect Definite.**Singular.*

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਸਾ, *I was being caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਸੇ, *thou wast being caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਸੀ, *he was being caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਸਾਂਗੇ, *we were being caused, &c.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਸਾਂਹੀ, *ye were being caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਸੈਨ, *they were being caused to be made.*

28. The past participle is the same as that used in the active causal verb, and is used as in that case for the imperfect tense.

Singular.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਇਆ, ਕਰਾਈ, *I was caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਇਆ, ਕਰਾਈ, *thou wast caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਇਆ, ਕਰਾਈ, *he was caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਏ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂ, *we were caused to be, &c.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਏ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂ, *ye were caused to be, &c.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਏ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂ, *they were caused to be, &c.*

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਇਆਂ, ਕਰਾਈਂ, *I have been caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਇਆਂ, ਕਰਾਈਂ, *thou hast been caused to be made.*

Masc.

Fem.

3. ਮੈ ਕਰਾਇਆਰੈ, ਕਰਾਈਰੈ, *he hath been caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਇਹਾਂਗੇ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਗੇ, *we have been caused to be made.*
 2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਇਹੋਗੇ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਹੋਗੇ, *ye have been caused to be made.*
 3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਇਹੈਨ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਹੈਨ, *they have been caused to be made.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈ ਕਰਾਇਆਸਾਂ, ਕਰਾਈਸਾਂ, *I had been caused to be made.*
 2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਇਆਸੈਂ, ਕਰਾਈਸੈਂ, *thou hadst been caused to be made.*
 3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਇਆਸੀ, ਕਰਾਈਸੀ, *he had been caused to be made.*

Plural.

Masc.

Fem.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਇਸਾਂਗੇ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਸਾਂਗੇ, *we had been caused to be made.*

2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਏਸੀਹੁ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਸੀਹੁ, *ye had been caused to be made.*

3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਏਸੈਨ, ਕਰਾਈਆਂਸੈਨ, *they had been caused to be made.*

29. The future tense is formed by affixing ਆਂਗਾ, ਏਂਗਾ, and ਏਂਗਾ respectively for the first, second, and third persons singular, and ਅਹੀਂਗੇ, ਅਹੀਂਗੇ, ਅਨਗੇ, for the plural.

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਆਂਗਾ, *I shall be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *thou wilt be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *he will be caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅਹੀਂਗੇ, *we shall be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਾਈਅਹੀਂਗੇ, *ye shall be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਅਨਗੇ, *they shall be caused to be made.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

30. The Imperative mode is the same as the future tense, with the exception of the final **ਗ** and **ਯੇ**, which are suppressed to form this mode.

Singular.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਯਾਂ, *let me be caused to do.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਏਂ, *be thou caused to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਏ, *let him be caused to do.*

Plural.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਯਹੀ, *let us be caused to do.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਯਹੀ, *be ye caused to do.*
3. ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਯਨ, *let them be caused to do.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

31. The subjunctive mode has three tenses; the present is formed like the present indicative, the past like the aorist of the indicative, and the future like the future of that mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਹਾਂ, *if I be caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਰੇਂ, *if thou be caused to be made.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦਾਰੈ, *if he be caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ *if we be caused to be, &c.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੋਗੇ, *if ye be caused to be, &c.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦੇਹੇਨ, *if they be caused to be made.*

Preter Tense.

Singular.

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *if I had been caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *if thou hadst been caused, &c.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦਾ, *if he had been caused, &c.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ, ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *if we had been caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *if ye had been caused to be, &c.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਦੇ, *if they had been caused to be, &c.*

*Future Tense.**Singular.*

1. ਜੇ ਮੈਂ ਕਰਾਈਅੰਗਾ, *if I shall be caused to be made.*
2. —ਤੂੰ ਕਰਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *if thou wilt be caused to be, &c.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *if he will be caused to be made.*

Plural.

1. ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਅੰਗੇ, *if we shall be caused, &c.*
2. —ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਾਈਅੰਗੇ, *if ye shall be caused, &c.*
3. —ਸੇ ਕਰਾਈਅੰਗੇ, *if they shall be caused, &c.*

OF THE DOUBLE CAUSAL PASSIVE.

32. The double causal passive is formed upon exactly the same principle as the causal passive, the only difference is in the form of the participles.

33. The present participle of this form of verb, is made by inserting ਹਾਈ, after the radical letters of the verb, to which ਏ is

affixed for the masculine singular, which is varied to make the plural, and the feminine gender, exactly as nouns ending in ਆ. *Exam.* ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾ, ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇ, ਕਰਵਾਈਦੀ, ਕਰਵਾਈਦੀਆਂ.

Present Tense.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾਹਾਂ, *I am obliged to be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾਰੈਂ, *thou art obliged to be caused to be made.*
3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਦਾਹੈ, *he is obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇਹਾਂਗੇ, *we are obliged to be caused to be made.*
2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇਹੋਗੇ, *ye are obliged to be caused to be made.*
3. ਜੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਦੇਹੈਨ, *they are obliged to be caused to be made.*

The aorist and imperfect indefinite are formed regularly.

34. The past participle is the same as that which is used for the active voice and, as in all the other modes, is employed to form the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses. The gender varies as in the causal.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

1, 2, 3. ਮੈਂ, ਤੂੰ, or ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ, *I, thou, or he was obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1, 2, 3. ਅਸੀਂ, ਤੁਸੀਂ or ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਏ, *we, ye, or they were obliged to be caused to be made.*

Perfect Tense.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਇਆਂ, *I have been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

Plur.

1. અમી, કરવાયેગમે, *we have been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing.

1. મેં કરવાયેઆમી, *I had been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

Plur.

1. અમી, કરવાયેમૈન, *we had been obliged to be caused to be made, &c.*

35. The singular of the future tense is formed by affixing આંગ, યેંગ and યેમા for the three persons respectively, and અરુમે, અરુમે, અનમે, for the plural હાથી is previously inserted after the radical letters of the verb.

Sing.

1. મેં કરવાયેઆંગ, *I shall be obliged to be caused to be made.*

K 2

2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *thou wilt be obliged to be caused to be made.*

3. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਏਂਗਾ, *he will be obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਅੰਗੇ, *I shall be obliged to be caused to be made.*

2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਅੰਗੇ, *ye will be obliged to be caused to be made.*

3. ਸੇ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਨਗੇ, *they will be obliged to be caused to be made.*

THE IMPERATIVE MODE.

36. The Imperative singular is made by suppressing the final ਗਾ or ਜੇ of the future tense.

Sing.

1. ਮੈਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਅੰ, *let me be obliged to be caused to be made.*

2. ਤੂੰ ਕਰਵਾਈਏਂ, *be thou obliged to be caused to be made.*

3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਏ, *let him be obliged to be caused to be made.*

Plur.

1. ਅਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਅੰਹੀ, *let us be obliged to be caused to be made.*
 2. ਤੁਸੀ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਹੁੰ, *be ye obliged to be caused to be made.*
 3. ਸੋ ਕਰਵਾਈਅਨ, *let him be obliged to be caused to be made.*

As the subjunctive differs in nothing from the present tense, the aorist, and the future of the Indicative, except in its being constructed with a subjunctive particle, no examples are given.

37. The only irregularity that occurs in the verbs is in the formation of the present participle active, and the passive participle past. To obviate that difficulty the following list of verbal roots, with their participles is here given.

A list of verbs with their participles.

	Present Participle,	Passive Participle,
ਆਉ, to come.	ਆਉਂਦਾ.	ਆਇਆ.
ਆਖ, to speak.	ਆਖਦਾ.	ਆਖਿਆ.
ਅਪਨ, to arrive.	ਅਪਨਦਾ.	ਅਪਨਿਆ.
ਆਰੰਭ, to begin.	ਆਰੰਭਦਾ.	ਆਰੰਭਿਆ.
ਉਘ, to sleep.	ਉਘਦਾ.	ਉਘਿਆ.
ਉਠ, to arise.	ਉਠਦਾ.	ਉਠਿਆ.
ਉਸਾਰ, to deliver.	ਉਸਾਰਦਾ.	ਉਸਾਰਿਆ.
ਉਪਜ, to be produced.	ਉਪਜਦਾ.	ਉਪਜਿਆ.
ਉਪਦੇਸ, to teach.	ਉਪਦੇਸਦਾ.	ਉਪਦੇਸਿਆ.
ਉਸਾਰ, to build.	ਉਸਾਰਦਾ.	ਉਸਾਰਿਆ.
ਕਰ, to do.	ਕਰਦਾ.	ਕਰਿਆ, ਕੀਤਾ.
ਕੁ, to speak.	ਕੁਦਾ.	ਕੁਇਆ.
ਖਰਚ, to expend.	ਖਰਚਦਾ.	ਖਰਚਿਆ.
ਖਰੀਦ, to buy.	ਖਰੀਦਦਾ.	ਖਰੀਦਿਆ.
ਖਾ, to eat.	ਖਾਧਾ.	ਖਾਇਆ.
ਖੋਜ, to seek.	ਖੋਜਦਾ.	ਖੋਜਿਆ.
ਗਜ, to roar.	ਗਜਦਾ.	ਗਜਿਆ.
ਗਡ, to bury.	ਗਡਦਾ.	ਗਡਿਆ.
ਗਵਾਉ, to lose.	ਗਵਾਉਂਦਾ.	ਗਵਾਇਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਗਿਨ, <i>to count.</i>	ਗਿਨਦਾ.	ਗਿਨਿਆ.
ਘਲ, <i>to send.</i>	ਘਲਦਾ.	ਘਲਿਆ.
ਚਕ, <i>to lift up.</i>	ਚਕਦਾ.	ਚਕਿਆ.
ਚਟ, <i>to scatter about.</i>	ਚਟਦਾ.	ਚਟਿਆ.
ਚਾਰ, <i>to feed cattle.</i>	ਚਾਰਦਾ.	ਚਾਰਿਆ.
ਚਾਹ, <i>to want.</i>	ਚਾਹੀਦਾ.	ਚਾਹਿਆ.
ਚਿਤਾਰ, <i>to remember.</i>	ਚਿਤਾਰਦਾ.	ਚਿਤਾਰਿਆ.
ਛੁਟ, <i>to get free.</i>	ਛੁਟਦਾ.	ਛੁਟਿਆ.
ਛੁੜਾਵ, <i>to release.</i>	ਛੁੜਾਵਦਾ.	ਛੁੜਾਈਆ.
ਛੁਟ, <i>to sift, to agitate.</i>	ਛੁਟਦਾ.	ਛੁਟਿਆ.
ਜਾ, <i>to go.</i>	ਜਾਂਦਾ.	ਗਇਆ.
ਜਾਣ, <i>to know.</i>	ਜਾਣਦਾ.	ਜਾਣਿਆ.
ਜੀਵ, <i>to live.</i>	ਜੀਵੀਦਾ.	ਜੀਵਿਆ.
ਝਾਕ, <i>to look.</i>	ਝਾਕਦਾ.	ਝਾਕਿਆ.
ਝਿੜਕ, <i>to scold or rebuke.</i>	ਝਿੜਕਦਾ.	ਝਿੜਕਿਆ.
ਝਿਰਕ, <i>to rebuke.</i>	ਝਿਰਕਦਾ.	ਝਿਰਕਿਆ.
ਟੰਗ, <i>to hang.</i>	ਟੰਗਦਾ.	ਟੰਗਿਆ.
ਟਿਕ, <i>to be in a place.</i>	ਟਿਕਦਾ.	ਟਿਕਿਆ.
ਠਹਰ, <i>to confirm.</i>	ਠਹਰਦਾ.	ਠਹਰਿਆ.
ਠੋਕ, <i>to spit.</i>	ਠੋਕਦਾ.	ਠੋਕਿਆ.
ਡਿਗ, <i>to fall.</i>	ਡਿਗਦਾ.	ਡਿਗਿਆ.

Present Participle. Passive Participle.

ਡੋਗ, <i>to sink.</i>	ਡੋਗਦਾ.	ਡੋਗਿਆ.
ਢਕ, <i>to cover.</i>	ਢਕਦਾ.	ਢਕਿਆ.
ਢਹ, <i>to fall.</i>	ਢਹੇਦਾ.	ਢਹਿਆ.
ਢੇਵ, <i>to carry.</i>	ਢੇਵੇਦਾ.	ਢੇਵਿਆ.
ਤੁਟ, <i>to break (neut.)</i>	ਤੁਟਦਾ.	ਤੁਟਿਆ.
ਦਿਠ, <i>to see.</i>	wanting.	ਦਿਠਾ.
ਦੇ, <i>to give.</i>	ਦਿੰਦਾ.	ਦਿਤਾ.
ਦੌੜ, <i>to run.</i>	ਦੌੜਦਾ.	ਦੌੜਿਆ.
ਧਾਰ, <i>to hold, to borrow.</i>	ਧਾਰਦਾ.	ਧਾਰਿਆ.
ਨਸ, <i>to perish.</i>	ਨਸਦਾ.	ਨਸਿਆ.
ਨਿਕਸ, <i>to come forth.</i>	ਨਿਕਸਦਾ.	ਨਿਕਸਿਆ.
ਨਿਘਰ, <i>to sink, to go to the bottom.</i>	ਨਿਘਰਦਾ.	ਨਿਘਰਿਆ.
ਨਿੰਦ, <i>to reproach.</i>	ਨਿੰਦਦਾ.	ਨਿੰਦਿਆ.
ਪਓ, <i>to fall.</i>	ਪਓਦਾ.	ਪਓਆ.
ਪਕੜ, <i>to seize.</i>	ਪਕੜਦਾ.	ਪਕੜਿਆ.
ਪਟ, <i>to pull up by the roots.</i>	ਪਟਦਾ.	ਪਟਿਆ.
ਪਲੋਸ, <i>to touch.</i>	ਪਲੋਸਦਾ.	ਪਲੋਸਿਆ.
ਪਹਿਨਾਓ, <i>to put on clothes.</i>	ਪਹਿਨਾਵੇਦਾ.	ਪਹਿਨਾਇਆ.
ਪਹੁਚ, <i>to arrive.</i>	ਪਹੁਚਦਾ.	ਪਹੁਚਿਆ.
ਪਾਵ, <i>to find, to obtain.</i>	ਪਾਵੇਦਾ.	ਪਾਇਆ.

	Present Participle.	Passive Participle.
ਪੀ, to drink.	ਪੀਂਦਾ.	ਪੀਤਾ.
ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, to publish.	ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਦਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਆ.
ਪੁਛ, to ask.	ਪੁਛਦਾ.	ਪੁਛਿਆ.
ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, to make manifest.	ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਦਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਿਆ.
ਪ੍ਰਗਟ, to publish.	ਪ੍ਰਗਟਦਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਗਟਿਆ.
ਫੜ, to hold, to seize.	ਫੜਦਾ.	ਫੜਿਆ.
ਫੇਰ, to turn.	ਫੇਰਦਾ.	ਫੇਰਿਆ.
ਭਜ, to run away, to flee.	ਭਜਦਾ.	ਭਜਿਆ.
ਬਨਾਵ, to make.	ਬਨਾਵਦਾ.	ਬਨਾਇਆ.
ਬੈਠ, to sit.	ਬੈਠਦਾ.	ਬੈਠਿਆ.
ਬੋਲ, to speak.	ਬੋਲਦਾ.	ਬੋਲਿਆ.
ਭੰਨ, to break.	ਭੰਨਦਾ.	ਭੰਨਿਆ.
ਭਾਲ, to seek for.	ਭਾਲਦਾ.	ਭਾਲਿਆ.
ਭੁਲ, to mistake.	ਭੁਲਦਾ.	ਭੁਲਿਆ.
ਭੇਜ, to shut.	ਭੇਜਦਾ.	ਭੇਜਿਆ.
ਭਬ, to stir up.	ਭਬਦਾ.	ਭਬਿਆ.
ਭਲ, to regard or esteem.	ਭਲਦਾ.	ਭਲਿਆ.
ਭਾਰ, to smite.	ਭਾਰਦਾ.	ਭਾਰਿਆ.
ਭਿਲ, to agree.	ਭਿਲਦਾ.	ਭਿਲਿਆ.
ਭੁਕਰ, to deny.	ਭੁਕਰਦਾ.	ਭੁਕਰਿਆ.
ਰਖ, to keep, to lay down.	ਰਖਦਾ.	ਰਖਿਆ.

Present Participle. Passive Participle.

ਰਹ, to stay.	ਰਹਿੰਦਾ.	ਰਹਿਆ.
ਰੁਲ, to trample under foot.	ਰੁਲਦਾ.	ਰੁਲਿਆ.
ਰੋ, to weep.	ਰੋਂਦਾ.	ਰੋਇਆ.
ਲਗ, to touch.	ਲਗਦਾ.	ਲਗਿਆ.
ਲੰਘ, to step over.	ਲੰਘਦਾ.	ਲੰਘਿਆ.
ਲਭ, to obtain.	ਲਭਦਾ.	ਲਭਿਆ.
ਲਹ, to obtain.	ਲਹਿੰਦਾ.	ਲਹਿਆ.
ਲਿਖ, to write.	ਲਿਖਦਾ.	ਲਿਖਿਆ.
ਲੀ, to take.	ਲੈਂਦਾ.	ਲਇਆ.
ਲੋਭ, to desire.	ਲੋਭਦਾ.	ਲੋਭਿਆ.
ਵਗ, to flow (as the wind, water, &c.)	ਵਗਦਾ.	ਵਗਿਆ.
ਵਗਲ, to encircle.	ਵਗਲਦਾ.	ਵਗਲਿਆ.
ਵੜ, to enter.	ਵੜਦਾ.	ਵੜਿਆ.
ਵੰਡ, to share out.	ਵੰਡਦਾ.	ਵੰਡਿਆ.
ਵਧਾਉ, to increase.	ਵਧਾਵਿੰਦਾ.	ਵਧਾਇਆ.
ਵਾਲ, to kindle a lamp.	ਵਾਲਦਾ.	ਵਾਲਿਆ.
ਵਾਹ, to carry.	ਵਾਹਿੰਦਾ.	ਵਾਹਿਆ.
ਵਿਆਹ, to marry.	ਵਿਆਹਿੰਦਾ.	ਵਿਆਹਿਆ.
ਵਿਨਾਸ, to destroy.	ਵਿਨਾਸਦਾ.	ਵਿਨਾਸਿਆ.
ਵੀਜ, to plant or sow.	ਵੀਜਦਾ.	ਵੀਜਿਆ.

Present Participle. Passive Participle.

ਵੀਤਾਉ, to speak.

ਵੀਤਾਉਂਦਾ. ਵੀਤਾਇਆ.

ਵੇਖ, to see.

ਵੇਖਦਾ. ਵੇਖਿਆ.

ਮੰਓਪ, to deliver over.

ਮੰਓਪਦਾ. ਮੰਓਪਿਆ.

ਸਕ, to be able.

ਸਕਦਾ. ਸਕਿਆ.

ਸਦ, to call.

ਸਦਦਾ. ਸਦਿਆ.

ਸਲਾਹ, to praise, to
applaud.

ਸਲਾਹਿੰਦਾ. ਸਲਾਹਿਆ.

ਸਾਂਭ, to take, to accept.

ਸਾਂਭਦਾ. ਸਾਂਭਿਆ.

ਸਿਟ, to throw.

ਸਿਟਦਾ. ਸਿਟਿਆ.

ਸੁਗ, to hate.

ਸੁਗਦਾ. ਸੁਗਿਆ.

ਸੁਨ, to hear.

ਸੁਨਦਾ. ਸੁਨਿਆ.

ਹੀਘ, to be able.

ਹੀਘਦਾ. ਹੀਘਿਆ.

ਹਸ, to laugh.

ਹਸਦਾ. ਹਸਿਆ.

ਹੁੜ, to sweep a house.

ਹੁੜਦਾ. ਹੁੜਿਆ.

ਹਟ, to send or force back.

ਹਟਦਾ. ਹਟਿਆ.

ਹੋ, to be.

ਹੋਦਾ. ਹੋਇਆ.

Of Indeclinable Participles.

Indeclinable participles include adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Of Adverbs.

1. The number of adverbs in this language is but few. They are either adverbs of time, place, or circumstance.

Adverbs of time.

ਅਜ, ਅਜ, *to-day.*

ਕਲ, *yesterday, or to-morrow.*

ਪਰਸੋ, *the day before yesterday, or the day after*
[*to-morrow.*

ਤਰਸੋ, *the third day, either past or to come.*

ਫਲਾਂਘ, *in the morning.*

ਜਿਚਿਰ, ਜਿਤਨਿਚਿਰ, *as long as, until.*

ਤਿਚਿਰ, ਤਿਤਨਿਚਿਰ, *so long.*

ਕਦੇ, *when?*

ਕਦੇਕ, *sometime.*

ਜਦੋ, *when.*

ਤਦੋ, *then.*

ਹੁਨ, *now.*

ਮੁਹਰੇ, *before.*

ਉਪਰੰਤ, afterwards.

ਹਮੇਸ, always.

ਤੀਕਰ, until, unto.

ਪਿਛੇ, afterwards.

Adverbs of place.

ਉਚਾ, above.

ਉਪਰਿ, ਉਤੇ, upon, on.

ਕਿਥੇ, where?

ਕਿਥੇਕ, wherever.

ਜਿਥੇ, where.

ਜਿਥੇਕ, wheresoever.

ਤਿਥੇ, these.

ਏਥੇ, here.

ਕਿਥੋਂ, whence?

ਕਿਸਤੇ, whence?

ਤਿਥੋਂ, thence.

ਏਥੋਂ, hence, thus far.

ਤਾਂਏ, to, towards.

ਜਿਥੋਂ, whence.

ਮਗਰ, after, following.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, *following.*

ਪਾਸ, *near, to.*

ਮੁਹਰੇ, *before.*

ਵਲ, *towards.*

ਪਿਛੇ, *behind.*

ਵਿਚ, *in, within.*

ਵਹਰ, *without.*

Adverbs of circumstance.

ਚਾਨਚਕ, *suddenly.*

ਅਤਿਸਯ, *excessively.*

ਵਿਖੇ, *about, respecting.*

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, *according to, following upon.*

ਬੁਰਾ, *badly.*

ਭਲਾ, *well.*

ਸਭਤੇ, *in every respect.*

ਜੇਹਾ ਜੈਸੇ, *as, like as.*

ਤੇਹਾ, ਤੈਸੇ, *so, such like.*

ਕੇਹਾ, ਕੈਸੇ, *how? in what manner?*

ਅਜੇਹਾ, ਏਸੇ, *thus, so.*

ਨਿਸਚੇ, *truly, certainly.*

ਕਿਉ, *why?*

ਕਿਹੁ, ਕੁਹੁ, *some, a little.*

ਜੇ, ਜੀ, ਜਦੋਂ, *when.*

ਤੇ, ਤੇ ਤਦੋਂ, *then.*

ਨਾਹੀ, *not.*

ਦਸ, *enough.*

ਫੇਰ, *again.*

Almost any word may be used adverbially by being put in the seventh case.

2. The Sungskrit inseparable prepositions are found prefixed to words derived from that language, but there are no other prepositions in this language; certain words, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs, constructed with other words, and always placed after them, supply the want of prepositions. Some of them follow:

ਨਾਲ, *with.*

ਸੰਗ, *with.*

ਸਾਥ, *with.*

ਵਿਚ, *in, within.*

ਉਤੇ, *on, upon.*

ਤਰਾਂ, *for.*

ਵਾਸਤੇ, *for.*

ਲਈ, *for.*

3. The conjunctions used in this language are very few, the principal of them follow :

ਅਤੇ, ਅਰੁ, *and, also.*

ਭੀ, *and, also.*

ਅਕੇ, *or.*

ਕਿਉਕੇ, *for, because.*

ਪਰੁ, ਪਰ, ਹੋਰਕੀ, *but.*

ਏਸਤੇ ਏਸੇ ਤੇ, *therefore.*

ਉਪਰੰਤ, *afterwards.*

ਜੇ, *that.*

[*rogative.*

ਕੀ, *a particle used to make a sentence inter-*

ਫੇਰ, *again.*

4. The interjections are few, and but sparingly used.

SECT. VII.

Of Syntax.

The principal rules of syntax have been intermixed with the rules for the declension of nouns, or the conjugation of verbs, so that nothing more is necessary here than to refer to them.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender. and number. *See page 22, rule 2.*

2. The adjective, when not in the nominative case, is commonly compounded with its substantive, on which account the termination of the case is suppressed. *See page 23, rules 5, 6, 7.*

3. A noun in the sixth, or genitive case, is to be considered as an adjective, and varies

with the gender of the substantive with which it is constructed. See pages 20 and 21, rules 2, 28, 29.

RECIPE VII.

4. Several particles always require the plural number of the genitive case masculine, of the word with which they are constructed. See page 21, rules 30, 31.

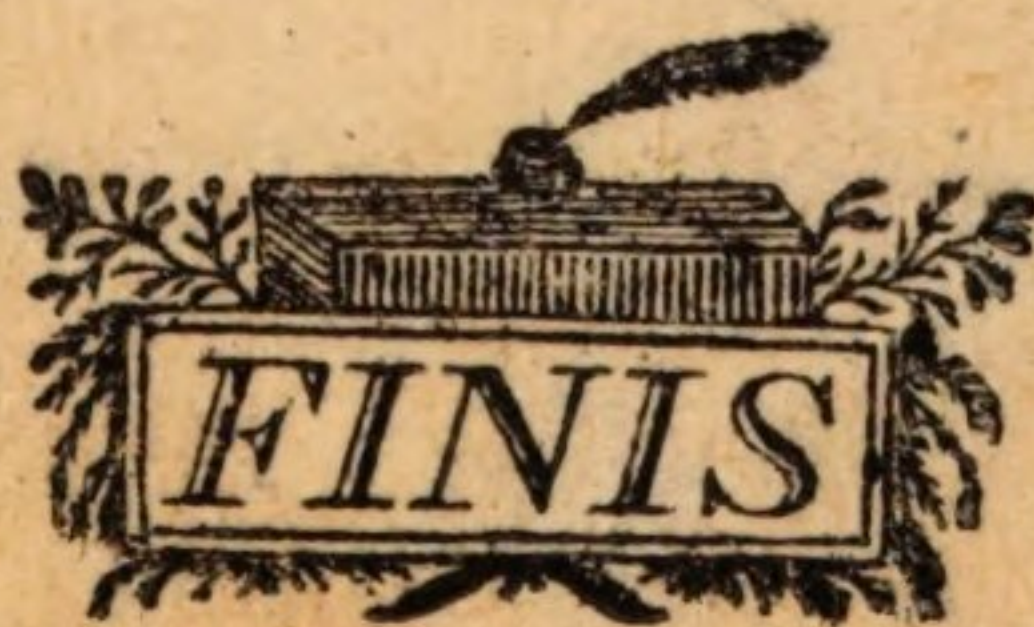
5. The verb is usually placed last in a sentence. Exam. ਤਿਸਨੇ ਤਿਸਮਨੁਖਨੂੰ ਚਿਠਾ, *he saw that man.*

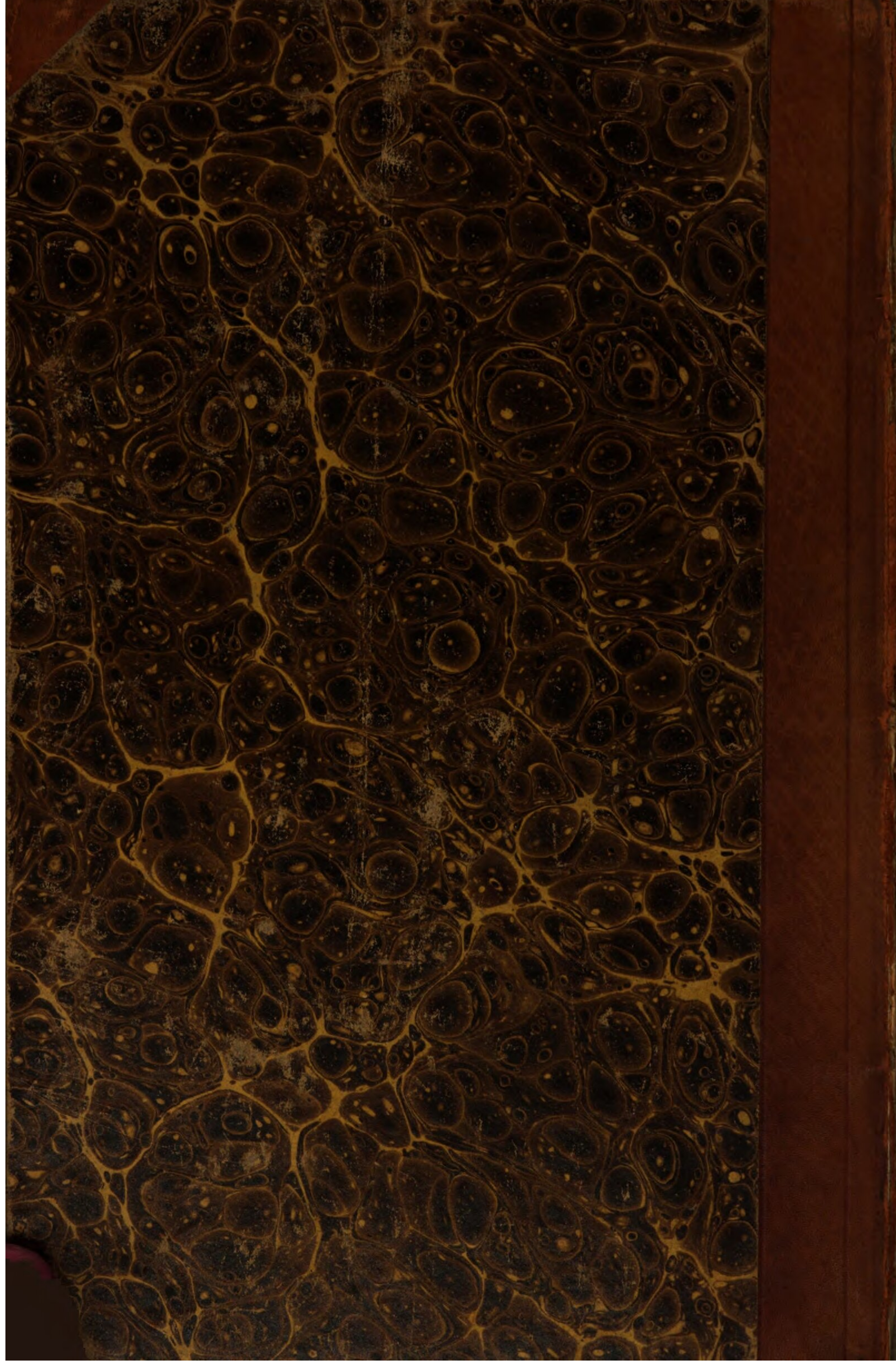
6. Transitive verbs are governed by the agent in the third case in all the preter tenses. Exam. ਤੂੰਨੇ ਤਿਸਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ, *thou didst that work.*

7. Intransitive verbs, and transitive verbs in the present and future tenses, are governed by an agent in the nominative case. Exam. ਮੈਂ ਸੌਣਾ, *I slept*, ਮੈਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ, *I do*, ਸੋ ਕਰੇਗਾ, *he will do it.*

8. The subject of the passive verb is always in the nominative case. *Exam.* ਸੋ ਕਰੀਏਗਾ, *it shall be done.*

9. Verbs of motion govern their object in the accusative case, unless motion in that place be designed, in which case it must be in the seventh case. *Exam.* ਸੋ ਪਾਟਨੇਨੁ ਗਇਆ, *he went to Patna,* ਸੋ ਪਾਟੇਵਿਚ ਗਇਆ, *he went into Patna, or he walked about in Patna.*





Carey, William,

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